FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Bulganin Cool to Data Swap
'Ike' For Any 'Fair' Plan

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin Aug. 4 said he doubted the effectiveness of Pres. Eisenhower's plan for mutual air reconnaissance & an exchange of military blueprints [see p. 254D2]. This was the first official & public Soviet reply to the U.S. proposal.

Speaking to the 2 houses of the Supreme Soviet, convened specially Aug. 4 & 5 to discuss the Big 4 summit meeting at Geneva July 18-23 [see p. 245B1], Bulganin said:

"With due respect to the striving to find a solution for the complicated problem of international control . . . one cannot but say . . . that the real effectiveness of such measures would not be great." In "unofficial talks" with U.S. leaders at Geneva "we straightforwardly declared that aerophotography cannot give the expected results, because both countries stretch over vast territories in which, if desired, one can conceal anything." "One must also take into consideration . . . that the proposed plan touches only the territories belonging to the 2 countries, leaving out the armed forces & military constructions situated in the territories of other states."

At his news conference the same day, Pres. Eisenhower said: "Now, these are matters that take long examination by experts. I don't understand that the Premier closed the door, and I merely say we are ready to accept any kind of system that looks fair to us & to both sides." The President disclosed that in informal talks at Geneva he had told the Russians if they wanted the kind of inspection laid down in their May 10 disarmament plan, "it was all right with us; we would adopt both. And I proposed [to] take them both." [See p. 159D2]

Bulganin Denies Rejection

Next day Bulganin told the Supreme Soviet that "certain foreign newspapers have interpreted erroneously" his remarks, "presenting them as though the Soviet Govt. rejected the proposals entirely. This is not true." "Obviously, we strongly favor our own disarmament proposals, but we have never refused & will never refuse to examine seriously all other proposals based on the desire to find a solution of this complicated problem." Bulganin said the USSR was studying the Eisenhower plan "with all the attention & seriousness it deserves in order to obtain agreement on this problem."

Bulganin welcomed post-summit statements by Pres. Eisenhower, British Prime Min. Anthony Eden & French Premier Edgar Faure on "the desire to maintain in future negotiations the spirit of cooperation & mutual understanding that marked the Geneva Conf." "This desire corresponds completely with the aims of the Soviet Govt.," and "maintenance of this spirit is the yardstick of success" of the Big 4 foreign ministers meeting in October, he said. "Everything will turn out well," he added. [See p. 246A-B2]

Lauds Summit Talks

Bulganin told the Supreme Soviet's 1,300 delegates Aug. 4 that the summit meeting was "a definite success for the peace-loving forces" and that "all those taking part . . . displayed an endeavor to achieve positive results." He said the Geneva Conf. "can be rated among the major historical events as it signified a turn in the relations between the Soviet Union, the U.S., Great Britain & France."

Bulganin expressed regret that the West would not discuss the Far East, despite the "urgency" of problems there [see p. 246E2]. He repeated the Soviet explanation for not discussing the East European governments & international communism, which he said "is used by some people as a kind of bogy." [See p. 238C3]

Bulganin pronounced the USSR "firmly convinced that real security for the European states can be safeguarded only when an end is put to the policy of military groupings." Noting East-West differences over German unification & European security, he said the West "did not conceal the fact that by a united Germany they understand nothing else but a Germany incorporated in the same Western groupings." [See pp. 238G2, 247D2]

Red Leaders Fete Diplomats

Bulganin, Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev & other top Soviet leaders publicly relaxed to an unprecedented extent Aug. 7, when they gave a lawn party for the Moscow diplomatic & press corps at the Semyonovskoe estate, 65 mi. from Moscow.

Bulganin shook his fist & admonished First Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan when Mikoyan lost a rowboat race to U.S. Amb. Charles E. Bohlen. Bohlen's daughter Avis, 15, presented Bulganin with 3 fish she caught. Argentine Amb. Leopoldo Bravo & Mrs. H. Subandrio, wife of the Indonesian Ambassador, got wet when Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov beached a rowboat & part of it sank. Khrushchev, Defense Min. Georgi I. Zhukov & Marshal Ivan S. Konev picked strawberries.

In a speech after a 2-hr. luncheon, Bulganin referred to foreign press reports that had called the garden party unprecedented as soon as it was announced. He said there was "nothing really surprising" about it "because this last period in the international arena has indeed been unprecedented." Bulganin told newsmen he had no invitation to visit the U.S. but hoped "that some time it will be brought about." [See p. 247C2]

Pravda Aug. 8 gave front-page coverage to the party & said it "was held in a free & easy & exceptionally friendly atmosphere." [See pp. 221C1, 247G1]

Moscow Invitations Accepted

French Premier Edgar Faure told the French Natl. Assembly Aug. 5 that he and Forgn. Min. Antoine Pinay had accepted an invitation to visit Moscow early in October. It would follow a late-September visit by French Parliament members. [See p. 247B-C2]

Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser Aug. 9 accepted an invitation to visit the USSR in 1956. [See 230B3]

Hammarskjold Urges UN Use

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld suggested Aug. 7 that the big powers make use of the UN Charter's provision for participation of government heads in meetings of the Security Council. Hammarskjöld mentioned the UN's "largely unexplored" possibilities for international negotiation in his annual report to the UN General Assembly, scheduled to meet in New York

Week in Headlines

International

Bulganin said he doubted workability of U.S. arms-blueprint exchange plan.

Atoms-for-peace conference opened in Geneva.

South Koreans besieged truce unit, clashed with U.S. troops.

South Viet Nam Premier refused to discuss unification election with North Viet Nam Reds.

United States

President criticized, Democrats defended Congress' record on domestic legislation.

Ex-Sen. A. B. Chandler won Ky. Dem. gubernatorial primary.

Govt. commission awarded Hell's Canyon license to private firm.

Kings Point honor graduate denied Navy commission because mother was ex-Communist.

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Sept. 20. Hammarskjöld said that use of the UN for meetings that heretofore took place outside the UN would be "adding to the strength of the world organization and drawing strength from it." [See p. 237E1]

Russia Asks Ship's Return

The USSR Aug. 8 asked the U. S. for the 7th time for the return of the Soviet tanker *Tuapse*, seized by the Chinese Nationalists in June 1954 while carrying fuel oil to Shanghai. The U. S. again replied that it was up to the Nationalists. A Formosa Govt. spokesman said Aug. 9 it would not yield to Red pressure. [See 248G1]

11 U.S. Fliers Quit China

11 U.S. airmen released from Chinese Communist imprisonment July 31 arrived Aug. 4 in Hong Kong, where they received medical checkups, new clothing, food & back pay before taking off 6 hours later for Manila, en route to the U.S. [See p. 253A-E1]

All were reported in good health after 30 months' imprisonment, but Maj. William H. Baumer used crutches because of a leg wound & frostbite that hospitalized him for 8 months. They had bailed out of a B-29 leaflet plane Jan. 12, 1953 after it was attacked by MIGs over North Korea.

Col. John Knox Arnold Jr., spokesman for the group, told newsmen in Hong Kong that they learned they were in Chinese hands 4 days after their capture. They were told they were PWs and would be treated in accordance with the Geneva Convention, he said, but he was not placed in a regular PW camp. All were taken to China 4 or 5 days after capture. Arnold said he was questioned during the first 8 months and spent the next 11 months in a cell. The Chinese did not accuse the fliers of having flown over China until Jan. 16, 1954. They were not told of espionage charges against them until just before their trial Oct. 10, 1954.

Tortures Described

Arnold told newsmen in Tokyo Aug. 7 that he had been "subjected to types of persuasion that civilized people don't subject other people to." He said he was in solitary confinement for the full 30 months, except when taken to pose for pictures with other PWs. The Reds centered their punishment on Arnold, who said he was punched, beaten with sticks and forced to stand with his legs tied together for 6 days. He also described "a one-piece thing that went around the wrists," cutting off circulation. Guards would pull his fingers, "causing great pain clear up into my shoulders." The others experienced some physical ill-treatment but suffered mainly from intensive questioning & solitary confinement.

Arnold said he finally signed a "confession" that the B-29 "possibly" came down in Red China. All the rest, except Baumer, signed similar statements after seeing his. Arnold said he tried to repudiate this statement at the trial.

The 11 left Tokyo for San Francisco Aug. 10. [See p. 231C2]

Flier's Wife Remarried

USAF officials had withheld from Airman 2d Cl. Daniel C. Schmidt word that his wife, Una, 20, had married lumberjack Alford D. Fine, 21, of Soda Springs, Calif. in Sept. 1954 after Schmidt's capture. She had given birth to Schmidt's son Mar. 31, 1953.

Schmidt learned of her remarriage from a Philippine broadcast Aug. 5. They talked by phone Aug. 7, and she separated "temporarily" from her 2d husband. She said she had not learned Schmidt was alive until 2 months after her remarriage.

USAF officials in Washington said Aug. 9 that the Red Chinese had acknowledged holding an American named Schmidt during the Geneva Conf. on the Far East in 1954 and that the USAF had so notified Mrs. Schmidt in June 1954.

U.S., Red China Talk Further

Ambassadors of the U.S. & Communist China continued their Geneva talks Aug. 4 & 8 without disclosing details of their meetings. A communiqué issued jointly Aug. 8 by U.S.-Amb.-to-Czechoslovakia U. Alexis Johnson & Red Chinese Amb.-to-Poland Wang Ping-nan said that they had agreed not to make individual public statements "in the interest of seriously seeking solutions" of the problems before them. They said the talks had dealt only with civilians, except for Wang's announcement Aug. 1 of the release of 11 U.S. fliers. [See p. 253B1]

'Ike' Scouts Recognition Talk

Pres. Eisenhower was asked at his Aug. 4 news conference whether references to the Peiping Govt. as the "People's Republic of China" indicated a U.S. policy change regarding recognition. The President said "this question of nomenclature is without significance whatsoever," and he emphasized that the Geneva talks were called to deal with "nationals of one country retained within the territory of the other." The President said that it was "far too much in advance to talk about the possibilities of a summit meeting" between the U.S. & Red China. He recalled suggestions that the Geneva talks might lead to a meeting of foreign ministers, but he said, "I think nothing further has been hinted at." [See p. 248E1, 254E1]

Peiping Buys Egyptian Cotton

Egypt announced Aug. 9 that Communist China had placed an order for more than 28 million lb. of cotton, valued at about $9.8 million, in addition to normal purchases of 17.1 million lb. made earlier in the season ending Aug. 31. [See p. 147B2]

Formosa, Others Get U.S. Loans

The U.S. Intl. Cooperation Admin. announced Aug. 4 a $20 million loan to Nationalist China as part of the $103.5 million set aside for "defense support" aid to Formosa in fiscal 1955. The total of these "soft" loans to Formosa (mostly in local currency) thus was raised to $214.5 million. The Aug. 4 loan completed the program for Formosa, except for 3 smaller transactions to be signed later. [See p. 147F3]

The FOA entered into these other loan agreements in fiscal 1955: India $45,000,000; Iran $32,000,000; Israel, Pakistan, Turkey & Spain $20,000,000 each; Peru $15,000,000; Greece $10,000,000; Egypt $7,500,000; Lebanon $5,000,000. [See p. 222D-G2]

ATOMIC CONF.

Atoms-for-Peace Parley Opens

About 1,200 delegates from 72 nations (including the USSR & its European satellites) & 7 UN specialized agencies opened the first Intl. Conf. on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva Aug. 8.* The conference was an outgrowth of Pres. Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace proposal made before the UN Gen. Assembly Dec. 8, 1953. [See p. 167E1; Vol. XIV, 406G2; XIII, 409B1]

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld opened the meeting by lauding Pres. Eisenhower for having expressed "the deepest hope of all humanity." Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss of the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. read a message from the President in which Mr. Eisenhower said the unprecedented conference offered "a rich opportunity to restore old lines of free scientific communication which have been disrupted for so many years." Mr. Eisenhower said that "only man's choice" could make atomic energy a force for good or evil. "That is so because the atom itself is nonpolitical. . . . It is neither moral nor immoral." The President reaffirmed U.S. "determination to help find ways by which the miraculous inventiveness of man shall not be dedicated to his death, but consecrated to his life."† [See p. 237F3]

(Strauss announced at a news conference Aug. 8 that Henry 2d, Benson & William Clay Ford had granted $1 million to provide an annual atoms-for-peace award of $75,000 & a medal to world scientists "without regard for nationality or political belief." The award was almost double the Nobel prizes in physics & chemistry.)

* States represented in the conference: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Republic of (South) Korea, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, San Marino, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of South Africa, United States, Uruguay, Vatican, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

†The U. S. since June 15 had initialed atoms-for-peace agreements with 8 countries: Chile, Japan, Greece, Uruguay, Sweden, Peru, Korea & Thailand. This raised the total of such agreements to 26 [see p 198B-C3]. Each country was enabled to lease from the U. S. 13.2 lb. of fissionable material for research reactors, with the U. S. paying half the cost.

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A message from Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin said the USSR "attaches great importance to the development of the widest international cooperation in . . . using the great scientific discoveries of our times . . . for constructive purposes." [See p. 238D3]

Papers presented to the conference by the UN Secretariat predicted a serious shortage of energy from conventional sources before the year 2000. Demands on existing power sources were expected to increase 2¼ times by 1975 & 8 times by 2000.

Unlimited Industrial Power Seen

Conf. Pres. Homi J. Bhabha, head of India's Atomic Energy Comm. & considered one of the world's leading atomic experts, predicted Aug. 8 that the fusion process behind the hydrogen bomb would be harnessed within 20 yrs. to provide an unlimited amount of energy for industrial power. "When that happens, the energy problems of the world will truly have been solved forever," Prof. Bhabha said, conceding the "technical problems are formidable."

Comment by other scientists disclosed that work on the problem of harnessing the fusion process already had begun in the Western countries. Sir John Cockroft, director of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, Eng., said Britain had a team working on it. U. S. scientists declined comment.

British Advances Reported

Crockroft announced Aug. 10 that Britain had developed an experimental nuclear reactor that produced twice as much fuel as it consumed. Previous experimental breeder reactors never had exceeded a 10% increase. The British reactor, named Zephyr (Zero Energy Fast Reactor), had been completed 18 mos. ago at Harwell (40 mi. west of London). [see p. 55D2]

Another British scientist, Dr. John V. Dunwirth, told the conference Aug. 9 that thorium might eventually be a more important source of nuclear fuel than uranium. But he warned it would take 15 yrs. before thorium could play a big role because of the huge investment that first must be made in uranium. (Thorium, at least 4 times more plentiful than uranium, cannot fission [or split] like uranium, but it can be changed into fissionable Uranium 233.)

British Lead Commercially

140 exhibits were on display in the commercial "Atom Fair" at the Geneva conference. Britain's lead in exploiting immediate commercial atomic possibilities was indicated by the participation of 50 British companies as compared to 16 U. S. companies. However, the U.S. had the only operating reactor among the 12 national displays. It was flown from Oak Ridge, Tenn. June 30 and was operated briefly by Pres. Eisenhower July 20 during the Big 4 summit meeting. [See p. 167E1]

USSR Describes Power Projects

The USSR was represented only by a scientific display, not a commercial one. Scientists invited to a preview of it Aug. 7 said the non-military exhibit showed good work but not up to the standard of the U. S., Britain, Canada & possibly France. Nothing that was not already known was shown.

The Russians featured a film of their first nuclear reactor—part of an electric-power station which they said had begun operating in June 1954 [see p. 18C3]. It was believed to be the first reactor in the world to provide electric power for consumers. Its location was not given, but the Russians said it was used to power machines that milked cows on a collective farm.

Soviet scientists told the conference Aug. 9 that a nuclear-powered plant that would generate 100,000 watts was under construction, and "many" more were planned. An official interpreter quoted the Russians as saying the first plant would be completed within a year, but a Russian official said no time limit had been mentioned.

U.S. Plans New Stations

The U. S. AEC approved plans Aug. 8 for private construction of 2 nuclear reactor plants to produce electric power. The Detroit Edison Co. and associates were to build a 100,000-watt plant in the Detroit area by late 1959. Another group led by the Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago was to build a 180,000-kilowatt plant in the Chicago area by 1960. (The first U. S. reactor designed specifically as a power generator was due to begin operating at Shippingsport, Pa. in mid-1957—a 60,000-kilowatt reactor owned by the AEC & operated by the Duquesne Light Co. Nuclear-generated electric power was sold in the U. S. for the first time in July, when the Gen. Electric Co. transmitted a small amount to the Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. from a model of the submarine intermediate reactor built by GE for the AEC at West Milton, N. Y.) [See p. 55C-D2]

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A-Blast Dangers Studied

A paper written partly by U.S. H-bomb expert Edward Teller disclosed to the Geneva Atoms-for-Peace Conf. Aug. 10 that evacuation of an entire large city might be necessary if an accidental explosion occurred in atomic piles now in use. Although several serious mistakes would have to be committeed before a pile could "run away," there was "still no foolproof system" to prevent such an accident, the paper said. The U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. disclosed Aug. 9 it had destroyed a small atomic reactor in July 1954 on the Idaho Desert to test safety devices.

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. formally requested Aug. 4 that the UN Gen. Assembly authorize the collection & publication of world information about atomic-radiation danger at its meeting starting in September. [See p. 207C3]

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Anderson Hits U.S. Secrecy

Chrmn. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N. M.) of the U. S. Joint Atomic Energy Com. said in Geneva Aug. 8 the conference already had made "completely clear" that "many things that we felt are secrets simply are not secret any longer & ought to be declassified." About half the Joint Congressional Com. attended the conference. The official 5-man U. S. delegation in Geneva consisted of Strauss, AEC member Willard F. Libby; Chrmn. Isidor I. Rabi of the AEC's General Advisory Com., Pres. Detlev W. Bronk of the Natl. Academy of Sciences and Shields Warren of the Cancer Research Inst. at New England Deaconess Hosp., Boston. About 300 U. S. scientists, Congressmen & federal officials were present at the conference.

USSR Resumes Weapon Tests

The U. S. AEC reported Aug. 4 that the USSR had resumed testing of nuclear weapons "within the past few days," and "this may mean the beginning of a new test series." Questioned at his news conference that day, Pres. Eisenhower declined to "interpret this incident in terms of Soviet intent." He said the Russians may have found "that they had come to the place where they could go no place further except with tests," which did not "necessarily" mean a change in their "more conciliatory attitude." [See Vol. XIV, p. 355F2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

ROKs Besiege Truce Group

South Korea demanded Aug. 6 that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. (Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden & Switzerland) leave South Korea by Aug. 13. The demand was signed by Acting ROK Forgn. Min. Cho Chung Hwan & delivered in Panmunjom by Maj. Gen. Kim Chang Kyoo, ROK delegate to the Military Armistice Comm. [See p. 255C2-D3]

An estimated 6,000 persons isolated members of the NNSC Aug. 7 by blocking a causeway leading to Wolmi I., in Inchon harbor, where commission members were billeted. 200 demonstrators forced their way past U. S. troops Aug. 9 in an unsuccessful attempt to capture Communist members of the commission. Several U. S. MPs were injured during the 2-hr. attack. The ROK besiegers were reinforced by about 1,600 union members Aug. 10, when replacements were made for crew members of fishing vessels that began encircling the island 3 days before. American troops used tear gas to prevent landings on the island.

The demonstrations were aimed only at the 26 Czechs & 20 Poles on the 79-man NNSC. They were accused by South Koreans of espionage & sabotage. The ROK Govt. deplored the use of force in getting the Communists out of South Korea, and U. S. MPs were armed with baseball bats instead of bayonets Aug. 10 in an attempt to curtail violence.

In Washington, State Secy. John Foster Dulles expressed sympathy for the South Koreans who, "understandingly, feel disturbed" about the Communists, but he called on them "to exercise patience." He recalled that the armistice agreement obliged the UN Command to protect commission members. Dulles said "we are inclined

to agree . . . that the commission is not serving any very useful purpose," but "changing it raises a number of problems." [See p. 254C1]

Diem Bars Election Talks

South Viet Namese Premier Ngo Dinh Diem Aug. 10 rejected an offer made July 19 by the North (Communist) Viet Namese to discuss elections to reunify the country. A note to the Northern regime said "nothing constructive" could be done as long as the Communists did not permit "democratic liberties and the fundamental rights of man." South Viet Namese officials explained that Diem did not feel bound by the Geneva armistice conditions of 1954 because he did not sign them. [See p. 248B2]

A bomb heavily damaged the Justice Ministry Bldg. in Saigon, opposite Diem's residence, Aug. 8. No injuries were reported, but 2 persons were hurt when a bomb went off in the main Saigon post office Aug. 3. Bombs wrecked telephone relay stations July 24 & electric transformers July 23. [See p. 240D3]

Shigemitsu to Visit U.S.

Japanese Forgn. Min. Mamoru Shigemitsu announced Aug. 4 he would visit Washington Aug. 29-31. Explanation of Japanese defense policy, being formed in the face of popular opposition to rearmament, would be a major topic of discussion, Shigemitsu said. [See p. 107C1]

The Japanese Govt. formed a Defense Council Aug. 2 similar to the U.S. Natl. Security Council. The Govt. explained it was a temporary measure pending action by the Diet (Parliament), which adjourned July 30 without acting on plans to establish such a group. The Diet also failed to move toward setting up a body to revise the anti-war Constitution, which had been interpreted as barring reestablishment of Japanese armed forces. Premier Ichiro Hatoyama announced Aug. 4 that a special Diet session would be called in November to act on these measures.

Hatoyama was subjected to sharp questioning in the Diet July 29 following the arrival of U.S. Army atomic cannon on Okinawa, ex-Japanese territory. A Japanese Govt. statement Aug. 5 explained that the proposed expansion of some U.S. air bases in Japan was "essential to the interest of our country."

(The 10th anniversary of the atom-bombing of Hiroshima was marked in that city at 8:15 a.m. Aug. 6, when a siren sounded, bells pealed & 250,000 residents stopped for a minute of prayer. Similar observances occurred in Nagasaki Aug. 9.) [See Vol. V, pp. 234K, 251G]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Criticizes Congress' Record

Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Aug. 4 that the foreign affairs record of the recently-adjourned Democratic-controlled 84th Congress "has been commendable." But he criticized its record on domestic legislation. [See p. 257E1]

The President recalled that at the end of June he had "pulled out a little list" of 13 items of "legislation I thought I needed" [see p. 216A1-C3]. Of the 13, he said, "only military reserves, housing legislation, mutual security appropriation & minimum wage were enacted into law, and some of those, in my opinion, with provisions that were not wise."

"There are 4 of the remaining 9 that I think are absolutely vital to our future, and some that must be handled as soon as Congress comes back," he said. "They are school construction . . . the health program, the highway program & the water resources." He hinted that he might consider a special session of Congress for these "vital" measures but had "made no decision" yet.

(The 5 items not passed, yet not listed among the President's "vital" 4: military survivors' benefits, refugee act amendments, customs simplification, the atomic "peace" ship, Hawaiian statehood.)

Democrats Refute Charges

The President's criticism was rejected by Democratic leaders. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) Aug. 5 called the recent session "one of the most fruitful" in his 42 years in Congress. He said Aug. 7 that its "record of constructive legislation" would have been even better if "the President's own party had cooperated with him" more.

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) Aug. 6 said the session had "put to rest the fears of those who had so little confidence in the American system, they thought it would not work unless both the Congress & the Executive were controlled by the same political party."

As for recalling Congress, some Democrats pointed out that a resolution Aug. 2 had asked the President if he had further communications for Congress and that the reply had been in the negative.

Republicans Dissatisfied

Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) Aug. 6 labeled the session's domestic record "satisfactory as far as it went" but charged that "key pieces" of the Eisenhower program had been defeated, ignored or changed. He said the results showed that the same party should control both the Presidency & Congress to let the public "pin down the responsibility."

Vice Pres. Nixon Aug. 7 denied that Democrats supported the President more than Republicans. He reported "some real disappointments" on domestic legislation. He said that in the GOP-controlled 83d Congress, Republicans "supported the President 2 times for every time a Democrat supported him."

GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall charged Aug. 7 that the recent session had earned the title "roadblock Congress" for its failure to pass the national highways program.

Signs Legislation

Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 9 signed the military reserves bill (HR7000) but issued a statement saying it "falls short of the program" he had requested. He expressed particular displeasure with its failure to provide for the Natl. Guard and said Congress would be asked next session to "correct [the bill's] deficiencies." [See p. 249B-D3]

Among other bills signed by the President at his Gettysburg (Pa.) farm, where he had flown Aug. 5 to work on legislation Congress had sent him as it adjourned:

Aug. 9—Defense Production Act extension [see p. 257B2]; extension of the Small Business Admin. [see p. 257A3]; creation of a bipartisan, 12-member commission to review Govt.'s employe loyalty-security program [see p. 250G1]; award of $2,500 gold medal to Dr. Jonas E. Salk for developing polio vaccine [see p. 228G3]. *Aug. 10*—legislation authorizing salary to an Atomic Energy Comm. member to be appointed later (Mr. Eisenhower criticized a provision of the bill requiring AEC Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss to give the 4 other commissioners "equal access" to all information received by the AEC).

Among bills signed before he left Washington: *Aug. 3*—a 4-yr. $252 million program of federal aid for airport construction [see p. 241D3]. *Aug. 5*—$92 million legislative appropriation. [See p. 257F2]

(The President flew to Gettysburg in a new 2-engine Aero Commander purchased by the USAF for just under $75,000.) [See p. 192G2]

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower has redeemed all "14 specific promises on civil rights made during the 1952 campaign" & "published in a pamphlet entitled *The Republican Party & the Negro*." This claim was made in a report (made public Aug. 8) by Val J. Washington, minorities director for the GOP Natl. Com. [See pp. 233C1, 224C1]. . . . The White House announced Aug. 10 that FTC Chrmn. Edward F. Howrey had resigned, that FTC member John W. Gwynne would succeed him and that Republican ex-Gov. Sigurd Anderson, 51, of South Dakota would fill the FTC vacancy. [See p. 154D3; Vol. XIV, 344E2] . . . Reuben B. Robertson Jr. was sworn in Aug. 5 as Deputy Defense Secy. The Senate Armed Services Com., before approving him, had required him to give up his B. F. Goodrich & Co. and Procter & Gamble stock. It had agreed to his keeping stock & a directorship in Champion Paper & Fibre Co. of Hamilton, O., but he gave up his presidency of the firm. [See p. 233A-B1] . . . Harold E. Stassen, Presidential disarmament aide, was sworn in Aug. 5 as U. S. deputy representative on the UN Dis-

Record of 84th Congress' First Session

(Major actions of first session of Democratic-controlled Congress)

Extended

Reciprocal trade program (Pub. Law 86).
Forgn. aid program (PL 138).
Selective service (PL 118).
Public housing program.
President's power to submit Govt. reorganization plans (PL 16).
Temporary public debt limit (PL 124).
Defense Production Act.
Small Business Admin. (PL 119).

Appropriated

$52,106,206,943 for Executive Branch & $92 million for Congress (the President had requested $53,970,464,625), including
$31,882,185,725 for armed forces,
$2,703,000,000 for forgn. aid.

Voted to

Give President free hand in defense of Formosa & Chinese islands (Senate action).
Create 2,900,000-man armed reserve.
Keep Marine Corps strength uncut.
Postpone scheduled corporation & excise tax cuts (PL 18).
Increase minimum wage from 75c an hr. to $1.
Have a non-partisan commission review Govt. loyalty-security program.
Speed construction of Inter-Amer. Highway.
Continue research on converting salt water to usable water (PL 111).
Aid research in air pollution control (PL 159).

Raised Salaries of

Congress members & judges (PL 9).
Postal & other Govt. workers (PL 68 & 94).
Armed forces personnel.

Killed, Failed to Act on or Postponed Bills for

Natl. road-building program.
Federal health reinsurance program.
Aid to school construction.
Bricker Amend. limiting President's treaty-making powers.
Hawaiian & Alaskan statehood.
Taft-Hartley law amendments.
Refugee & immigration law amendments.
Atomic "peace" ship.
Colorado River development.
$20-a-person individual income tax cuts.
Scrapping of Admin.'s flexible farm price program in favor of rigid, high supports.
Votes for 18-yr.-olds.
Liberalizing Social Security benefits for women & disabled persons.
Exemption of natural gas producers from federal price controls.
Customs simplification.

Approved (Senate action) Agreements for

Mutual defense of Southeast Asia.
End of West German occupation.
NATO membership for West Germany.
Defense of Nationalist China.
Austrian independence.
Revisions of Geneva code on war prisoners.

Investigated

AF Secy. Talbott's business activities.
Dixon-Yates private power contract.
Salk polio vaccine program.
Stock market boom.
Proposals to cut military strength.
State Dept.'s release of Yalta Conf. papers.
Edw. Corsi's ouster as State Dept. refugee aide.
Maj. Irving Peress' promotion & honorable discharge.
Govt. employe security program.
Communists in Govt., defense plants, newspapers, broadcasting, elsewhere.
"Turnabout witness" Harvey Matusow.
Bribery in military buying.
Juvenile delinquency.
Wiretapping.

armament Comm. [See p. 235F-G2] . . . The President told visitors Aug. 9 that "the doctors" had ordered his wife to bed but that "she'll be all right." Aides said Mrs. Eisenhower was "not ill," was "merely tired." [See p. 148C-D2]

COMMUNISM & SECURITY

Bridges Retains Citizenship

The Govt. failed July 29 in its 4th attempt to revoke the citizenship of West Coast longshore leader Harry Renton Bridges, 53, and have him deported to his native Australia. Fed. Dist. Judge Louis E. Goodman ruled in San Francisco that the Justice Dept. had not proved Bridges was a Communist when naturalized. Bridges, Intl. Longshoremen's Union pres., had testified when his trial opened June 20 & again July 11 that he never had been a Communist and had resisted many efforts to recruit him into the CP. [See p. 96C3]

(The U.S. Court of Appeals in New York July 12 upheld an order for deportation of British born Cedric H. Belfrage, 50, *National Guardian* editor, for Communist connections & refusal to answer questions of Congressional committees. The court refused to order his release on bail pending his departure or appeal.) [See p. 225G2]

Contempt Cases

Contempt-of-Congress indictments of millionaire writer-lecturer Corliss Lamont, 53, attorney Abraham Unger & electronics engineer Albert Shadowitz were dismissed by Fed. Dist. Judge Edward Weinfeld in New York July 27. Weinfeld did not rule on the Constitutional question raised by the defendants (all invoked the First Amend.). But he held the indictments faulty because they failed to show that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's (R., Wis.) Investigations Subcom., before which the 3 had refused in 1953 to answer questions on communism &/or espionage & subversion, had authority to conduct the inquiry. [See Vol. XIV, p. 401D3]

The Senate July 28 voted to cite N.Y. attorney Harry Sacher for contempt of Congress for refusing to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcom. (without invoking the 5th Amend.) whether he was a Communist. [See p. 142D2] . . . The House July 26 voted a contempt citation against John T. Gojack, United Electrical Workers official, for refusing to tell the House Un-American Activities whether he was a Communist. He had invoked the First Amend. [See p. 69D1]

AFTRA Bars 5th Amend.

The AFL Amer. Fed. of Television & Radio Artists (AFTRA) announced Aug. 10 that the union, by a 3,967-914 national vote, had authorized action against any member refusing to tell a Congressional committee whether he was a Communist. Such a member could be fined, censured, suspended or expelled. (AFTRA's N.Y. local July 3 announced a 982-514 mail vote to "condemn" AWARE, Inc., private group set up to expose entertainers it considered Red. AWARE's foes charged that its blacklists deprived innocent persons of jobs. The condemnation resolution said AWARE "publicly [had] attacked an entire slate of [anti-AWARE] candidates for AFTRA office, accusing [them] of association with the 'Communist-front apparatus.'" AWARE Pres. Godfrey P. Schmidt replied: AFTRA demanded "free speech & association for fronters while denying those right to" AWARE.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 414G1]

Govt. Personnel Program

Eugene William Landy, 21, honor student & 2d highest in his 96-man class, was denied the usual Naval Reserve commission on graduation Aug. 5 at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Point, N. Y. because his mother, Mrs. Deborah Landy, 54, of Bradley Beach, N.J., had been a Communist Party member from 1937 to 1947 and still subscribed to the *Daily Worker*. Asst. Navy Secy. Albert Pratt upheld the refusal as "a considered action by the Navy." But, after Sens. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.) & Herbert H. Lehman, (D., N.Y.) called on the Navy to explain its action, Navy Secy. Charles S. Thomas, 58, announced Aug. 6 that he would review the case personally and that "Landy will get justice." Mrs. Landy said she had quit the CP largely on her son's urging.

The Naval Air Station at Quonset Point, R.I. confirmed July 28 that metalsmith Joseph Houghton Sumner Jr. was being dismissed as a security risk. Sumner said officials who interviewed him had said his record was clear but that there was a connection between his parents & organizations on the Atty. General's subversive list. Sumner's parents denied this.

The Navy Dept. June 29 had confirmed reports that it had suspended the security clearance of Dr. Fritz Zwicky, astrophysics prof. at the Calif. Inst. of Technology & a leading rocket & jet expert, because he was a Swiss citizen and had not declared his intention to become a U.S. citizen. Zwicky had said he would apply for citizenship "tomorrow if you did not now have 2 classes of citizens," naturalized citizens being "2d class citizens." Zwicky said Prof. Herman Weyl, the mathematician, had his naturalized U.S. citizenship "taken away because he went to Zurich to lecture and stayed abroad too long." [See Vol. VIII, p. 366K]

The Army security program unfairly stigmatized some draftees for life, Army Secy. Wilber M. Brucker & Asst. Army Secy. Hugh M. Milton 2d were told Aug. 4 by Socialist leader Norman Thomas, Workers Defense League Secy. Rowland Watts & American Veterans Com. Exec. Dir. Kenneth M. Birkhead. They charged that under the program, some draftees received other than honorable discharges based not on their service but on "the Army's opinion of [their] pre-induction activities." Such discharges made it difficult to get jobs and deprived some of state veterans'

bonuses & benefits. [See p. 53B2] . . . The First Army June 14 had announced the rescinding of a pamphlet, *How to Spot a Communist,* which had said "clews" for unmasking Reds were the "heavy style" found in sentence structure and use of such terms as "vanguard, comrade, hootenanny, chauvinism, book-burning . . . jingoism, colonialism, hooliganism, ruling class, progressive, demagogy, dialectical, witch-hunt, reactionary, exploitatation, oppressive, materialist." The American Civil Liberties Union had protested to the Defense Dept. that the booklet "can spur citizens to spy upon one another's language."

The Intl. Orgs. Employes Loyalty Board was said July 21 to have reported itself "convinced" that Canadian-born William Henry Taylor, U.S. employe of the Intl. Monetary Fund, had been placed in the U.S. Treasury Dept. "by Communists & espionage agents," had "engaged in espionage & subversive activity" against the U.S. and "was & possibly still is an adherent to the Communist ideology." These findings were made public by Taylor's counsel, ex-Rep. Byron N. Scott (D., Calif.), who denounced them as based "on evidence upon which 4 grand juries have refused to indict him." Scott, demanding a review, said the board had "accepted unsworn testimony of unidentified witnesses against [Taylor's] sworn testimony in refutation" and had given him no chance to cross-examine. [See p. 155D-F2]

The Small Business Admin. announced July 26 that George V. McDavitt, 48, SBA security director criticized by Senate investigators, had been dismissed July 25 for "unauthorized statements" July 22 in which he had notified his staff that the SBA security office would be discontinued in 30 days. McDavitt, denying this, said SBA Admin. Wendell B. Barnes had told him he could not get the SBA budget through Congress while McDavitt remained on the payroll. Employes dismissed & suspended by McDavitt had told the Senate Post Office & Civil Svc. Com. June 14 & 17 that McDavitt improperly had used the security system to drop employes for "unjust cause" and had falsified his reports to the Civil Svc. Comm. McDavitt denied the charges of these "disgruntled" men. Appearing before the committee July 7, McDavitt refused to answer questions about an alleged "liaison" with a German girl during his service as a Displaced Persons Comm. investigator in Hamburg in 1951. McDavitt's former superior in Germany had written the committee that McDavitt had been sent back to the U.S. because his alleged "liaison . . . caused no little embarrassment" after his wife & 2 "teen-age daughters" joined him in Germany. McDavitt, who later divorced his wife, said he had brought the German girl to the U.S. to be a companion for his mother.

Civil Svc. Comm. Chrmn. Philip Young told the Senate committee July 28 that the loyalty check of 2,300,000 Govt. employes "is done." He said that during the period May 1953-Mar. 31, 1955 3,432 had been discharged for "security" reasons while 5,447 with derogatory information against them had resigned before their cases had been decided. [See p. 84B2]

Pres. Eisenhower's personnel security order, under which federal employes could be dismissed summarily for security reasons, was found "rational & reasonable" in a 2-1 decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington July 28. With Chief Justice Henry W. Edgerton dissenting, the court upheld the dismissal of Kendrick M. Cole as a food & drug inspector on charges of associating with suspected Communists & organizations considered subversive.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Politics. Ex-Sen. Albert Benjamin (Happy) Chandler, 57, former Baseball Commissioner & Governor, won Kentucky's Democratic gubernatorial primary Aug. 6 by a wide margin over ex-Judge Bert T. Combs, 43. Republicans nominated ex-U.S. Atty. Edwin R. Denney, 51. [See Vol. XI, p. 392E] . . . Paul B. Johnson Jr. & State Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman were respectively first & 2d in Mississippi's Democratic gubernatorial primary Aug. 2. They were scheduled to settle the nomination in a run-off primary. . . . State Sen. Will B. Nicholson (R.), 54, was elected mayor of Denver by a narrow margin over Dist. Atty. Bert Keating (D.) in a run-off election June 21. He took office (at $18,500 a year for a 4-yr. term) July 1.

Hell's Canyon. The Fed. Power Com. Aug. 4, in a unanimous decision, granted the private Idaho Pwr. Co. a 50-yr. license to build & operate 3 low hydroelectric dams in the Hell's Canyon area of the Snake River on the Idaho-Oregon border. The FPC rejected proposals of public-power advocates for federal construction of a single high dam. The FPC said its staff had estimated that the 3 low dams would cost $175,766,000 and have a 783,400-kw. capacity with provision for adding 391,700 kw. more. Cost of the high dam was estimated at $388,570,000, its output at 800,000 kw. plus provision for 100,000 more. Democrats assailed the decision as proof the Eisenhower Admin. favored private interests over public needs. Admin. backers replied that private development was more economical & efficient and would best serve the public interest. [See p. 149C2, G2]

Dixon-Yates. Chrmn. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) of the Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcom. read into the record July 29 Asst.-to-the-President Sherman Adams' 2d refusal (in a letter dated July 26) to testify about his alleged intervention in the Dixon-Yates controversy [see p. 250A-B1]. Edgar H. Dixon testified Aug. 1 that neither Adolphe H. Wenzell nor any other First Boston Corp. official "sat in a single" meeting in which the Dixon-Yates contract was negotiated. Sen. William Langer (R., N.D.) charged that this was "perjury," but Dixon stuck to his testimony. Kefauver said Aug. 2 that there were "glaring conflicts" in testimony by Dixon & Wenzell before his committee & the SEC. He & Langer voted to refer the matter to the Justice Dept. Special-Asst.-to-the-President Joseph M. Dodge testified Aug. 2 that as Budget Director, he had made the policy leading to the Dixon-Yates contract and that neither Wenzell nor any other First Boston Corp. official had influenced the decision. Kefauver charged Aug. 3 that Dixon had acted illegally in the Dixon-Yates matter because he had headed both Middle South Utilities, Inc. and the Mississippi Generating Co. although the Fed. Pwr. Act bars an individual from serving as officer or director of more than one utility without FPC approval. Dixon replied that he had filed an application for FPC permission to hold both jobs. . . . Asst. U.S. Controller Gen. Frank H. Weitzel said in a letter to Atomic Energy Comm. Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss Aug. 2 that the Govt. would be liable for damages in cancelling the Dixon-Yates contract unless it could prove wrong-doing on Dixon-Yates' part. [See p. 232G1-E2]

Labor. U.S. employment, rising for 5 consecutive months, reached a record 64,995,000 in July, the Commerce & Labor Depts. reported Aug. 9. Unemployment dropped to 2,471,000. [See p. 234B1] . . . The AFL Executive Council, meeting in Chicago Aug. 8-10, announced Aug. 10 its rejection of Communist proposals for exchange visits of U.S. & Russian or other Soviet-bloc union delegations. AFL Pres. George Meany said U.S. Congressional & farmer visitors to Russia were "making a mistake," were "giving [the Russians] respectability & helping their propaganda." [See p. 240E-G2]

Govt. Oil Suit. Asst. Atty. Gen. Stanley N. Barnes told the House Anti-Trust Subcom. Aug. 4 that the Justice Dept. was trying to disqualify State Secy. John Foster Dulles' old law firm, Sullivan & Cromwell, as defense attorney in a $67 million Govt. suit against Standard Oil (N. J.) & Esso Export Co. He said Garfield Horn, one of the firm's attorneys, had gained special knowledge of the Govt's case while an Econ. Coop. Admin. employe.

FOREIGN

Morocco. French Premier Edgar Faure reaffirmed his support of Gilbert Grandval, French Resident-Gen. in French Morocco, in the French Natl. Assembly Aug. 5 and averted a debate by Rightists who opposed Faure's policy of concessions to Moroccan nationalism. The Assembly recessed for the summer after Faure said he would stick to the position he had outlined June 21 [see p. 210C3] although "France does not intend to yield to any threat, intimidation or terrorism."

Faure, attempting to reconcile the policies of Rightists within his own majority and his Moroccan program, held a conference of officials, including Grandval, at a Mediterranean villa Aug. 8. Grandval had returned to Paris with a set of recommendations based on talks with French & Moroc-

can leaders in Casablanca, Rabat & Marrakesh [see p. 241C1]. Granval reportedly had decided that the disputed Moroccan throne be vacated and a recency council named.

Moroccan nationalists boycotted observances of the country's main religious holiday, the Moslem Greater Festival of Bairam, July 30 as a protest against French-sponsored Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Arafa. [See p. 241D1]

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Thailand Premier Pibul Songgram, who returned to Bangkok from a 10-wk. world tour June 22, resumed full control of the Govt. after a series of Cabinet reshufflings Aug. 2-5. A Govt. spokesman said Aug. 10 that trade monopolies, practiced by Cabinet ministers, soon would be abolished and commodity controls would be eased [see p. 148E1]. The Intl. Bank granted a loan of $12 million in various currencies to the Thai railroad system Aug. 10 [See Vol. X, p. 355J]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. 1,037 new polio cases were reported by the Public Health Service for the week ended Aug. 4. The PHS said Aug. 4 that 204 new cases in Massachusetts reported the past week could be described as an epidemic although state health authorities had not so classified it. 112 additional Massachusetts cases were reported Aug. 10, bringing the year's total cases in that state to 1,038, of which 34 had been fatal. (None of the 31 Mass. children who contracted polio after one or 2 innoculations of Salk vaccine had died.) 1,177,068 more shots of Salk vaccine were released Aug. 8 by the PHS for distribution to public agencies & private doctors. 287,000 additional shots were made available to the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for its free vaccination program. [See p. 243B2] . . . Children's Hospital scientists in Philadelphia reported Aug. 4 that a new method for producing polio vaccine had been devised to produce a polio vaccine which was cheaper than older types and 99.9% free of extraneous materials, thus more easily tested for safety. . . . Dr. Joseph Berkson of Mayo Clinic criticized Amer. Cancer Society cigarette-lung cancer statistics Aug. 10 as not representative of the general population. He said that "cigarette smokers in the ACS study are enjoying equal or lower death rates from cancer than the general public, and their over all death rate is also lower." [See p. 194B3] . . . UCLA medical center was expected to receive, in about a year, the first atomic reactor for medical research, Dean Stafford L. Warren said July 13. [See p. 161G3] . . . Ultrasonic radiation (high frequency sound) has had marked success in alleviating pain from amputated stumps, arthritis & bursitis, the Veterans Admin. reported July 23. . . . W. K. Kellogg Foundation, it was reported Aug. 5, had made a $109,000 grant to the State Univ. of Iowa for study of agricultural medicine.

Radio & Television. An AFL Screen Actors Guild strike was begun in Hollywood Aug. 4 against TV films produced by members of the Assn. of Motion Picture Producers and Alliance of Television Film Producers. 11 companies had met union demands by Aug. 9, but the strike (by 10,000 actors against 400 producers) continued. The 11 TV companies agreed to pay studio-employed actors "no less than 75%" of their original minimum wages for 2d to 6th reruns of TV films. Freelance actors were to receive corresponding raises. . . . TV set installations reached 36,447,000 July 1 in the U. S., NBC reported Aug. 8. The Broadcast Info. Bur. reported Aug. 10 that 331 VHF and 106 UHF TV stations were in operation in the U.S. [See p. 7C-D2] . . . Du Mont Laboratories, Inc. revealed plans Aug. 10 to split its corporate structure into the Du Mont Broadcasting Corp. to own TV station WABD in New York and WTTG in Washington, and the Du Mont Telecentre for electronic research and manufacturing. . . . CBS purchased UHF station WGTH-TV of Hartford, Conn. for an unnamed sum, it was reported July 10. . . . Chicago's 9 major radio & TV station directors agreed July 23 on a program to eliminate inflammatory statements while reporting race riots. Writers were told not to use superlatives that might enlarge a conflict, to write in matter-of-fact sentences and to verify situations before filing copy. [See p. 187E1]

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Epstein: An Autobiography. By Sir Jacob Epstein. Iconoclastic sculptor recounts stormy history. Aug. 8. (Dutton, 294 pp., $6)†

44 Irish Short Stories. Ed. by Devin A. Garrity. Contributions from Joyce, O'Flaherty, Yeats, Wilde, O'Faolin, Dunsany, others. July 29. (Devin-Adair, 500 pp., $5)†

Hannibal Of Carthage. By Mary Dolan. Novelized story of Punic warrior. June 21. (Macmillan, 308 pp., $3.75)*

Hiroshima Diary. By Michihiko Hachiya. Trans. & ed. by Warner Wells. Doctor's account of agony of A-bombed city. Aug. 6. (Univ. of N.C., 238 pp., $3.50)†

Huffley Fair. By Dorothy Evelyn Smith. Gypsy blood clashes with convention through 3 generations of women. Aug. 4. (Dutton, 320 pp., $3.50)*

Jet Aircraft of the World. By Wm. Green & Roy Cross. Illustrated compendium of rockets, jets, & turbo-props. Aug. 1. (Hanover House, 176 pp., $6.95)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

OBITUARIES

Suzan Ball, 22, film & TV actress whose right leg had been amputated in a fight against cancer; Aug. 5 in Hollywood of lung cancer. [See p. 244D3]

Coenraad V. Bos, 79, Dutch-born piano accompanist & voice coach to Margaret Wilson (daughter of Pres. Wilson) & Margaret Truman; Aug. 5 in Mount Kisco, N. Y.

Dr. William J. Hale, 79, organic chemist who developed processes to increase production of indigo, chloracetic acid & phenyl ethyl alcohol; Aug. 8 in Midland, Mich.

Grace Barrett Hartman (Mrs. Norman Abbott), 48, ex-wife of Paul Hartman, with whom she had formed comedy dance team (after 1951 divorce, she married TV director Abbott); Aug. 8 in Van Nuys, Calif.

Alfred (Pit) Lepine, 54, 13-season player with Montreal Canadians hockey team (considered among hockey's all-time greats); Aug. 2 near Montreal.

Donald Randolph Lowry, 67, pres. Ingersoll-Rand Co. (machinery mfrs.) since Dec. 1954; Aug. 9 in N.Y.

Michael James McDermott, 61, U.S. State Dept. press spokesman 1924-53, Amb. to El Salvador 1953-55; Aug. 5 in Washington. [See Vol. XIV, p. 315D1]

Countess Giuseppina (Josephine) Pacelli Mengarini, 83, sister of Pope Pius XII; Aug. 7 in Rome of pneumonia.

Arthur S. Meyer, 75, chrmn. N.Y. State labor mediation board 1940-50, chrmn. 3-man WLB panel which laid basis for "Little Steel Formula" 1942; Aug. 6 in Scarsdale, N.Y.

Carmen Miranda (Maria de Carno da Cunha), 41, Portuguese-born singer-dancer who came to U.S. from Brazil in 1939, listed as only woman with income above $200,000 in U.S. in fiscal 1945; Aug. 5 in Beverly Hills, Calif. of heart attack.

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ending Aug. 6

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,682	*$21,681	*$21,908
Currency circulation	*$30,236	*$30,157	*$29,890
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*a$23,526	*$23,429	*$21,524
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,114,774,752	$10,072,626,765	$11,671,857,171
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	10,542,954	11,164,905	15,943,400
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	194.22	196.25	163.95
Bond sales (par value)	$17,443,000	$18,657,600	$20,010,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	99.54	99.82	101.50
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	167,384	187,506	120,937
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	b6,615,500	6,650,250	6,254,950
Soft-coal output (tons)	c9,400,000	9,730,000	7,103,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*bs10,727	*10,620	*9,139
Carloadings (cars)	b795,771	786,433	683,569
	June	**May**	**June 1954**
Ind'l output§¶	139	138	124
Steel output (tons)	9,735,000	10,328,316	7,363,634
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.44⅛	$2.45⅛	$2.62
Corn (bu.)	$1.64	$1.63⅜	$1.92¼
Cotton (lb.)	$ .345	$.3475	$.354
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$43.33	$41.50	$27.83
Wholesale food index‡	d$6.21	$6.17	$7.10
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	d109.8	109.9	110.1
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	b98	94	87
Failures (July 28)‡	201	172	195
U.S. Forgn Trade (Census Bur.)	**June**	**May**	**June 1954**
Imports	*$925	*$952	*$947
Exports	*$1,317	*$1,292	*$1,474

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board aMember banks, 94 cities, July 27 bJuly 30 cJuly 23 d Aug. 2 sThe FPC Aug. 6 reported a record 503,228,956,000-kwh. U.S. output for the year ended June 30.

Joseph Ullman, 72, raw fur broker, pres. Joseph Ullman Brokerage Corp., ex-pres. Natl. Fur Industry Assn.; Aug. 2 in Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

John Young-Hunter, 81, Scotland-born artist noted for studies of Amer. Indian (*The Covered Wagon*); Aug. 9 in Taos, N. M. of heart attack.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina, driving a Mercedes-Benz, won the 209.184-km. Swedish Grand Prix in Kristianstal Aug. 7 in one hr. 18 min. 13.2 sec. [See p. 211F3] . . . **Chess:** Boris Spassky of Moscow won the world junior tourney in Antwerp ending Aug. 8. [See p. 180A1] . . . **Golf:** Doug Ford, 33, won the $25,000 men's pro event of the All-American tourney in Chicago Aug. 7, for $3,420 [see p. 252E1]; Patty Berg won the women's pro event, for $1,000 [see p. 252E1]; Doug Sanders of Cedartown, Ga. & Wiffi Smith of St. Clair, Mich. won men's & women's amateur events, respectively. William Dunn, 17, of Duncan, Okla. won the natl. junior golf title in Lafayette, Ind. Aug. 6. . . . **Horse racing:** Wheatley Stable's Misty Morn, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $61,800 Monmouth Oaks at Monmouth Park (Oceanport, N.J.) Aug. 6, for $43,700. Juan & José Coll Vidal's Camarero, a 4-yr.-old, set a new world record for total victories by an undefeated thoroughbred in winning for the 55th time at Quintane track, San Juan, P.R. Aug. 7. . . . **Speedboat racing:** Joe Schoenith's *The Gale V* of Detroit, driven by Lee Schoenith, won the 90-mi. Gold Cup race in Seattle Aug. 7 on points (8 laps in 54 min. 16.2 sec. for avg. speed of 98 mph.) [see p. 220F2]. Arvid Nyleen of Williams, Ore. won the Stockton-to-Redding (Calif.) Diamond Cup outboard race Aug. 6 for $1,000 first prize. He covered the 316-mi. course in 7 hr. 9 min. 36.6 sec.

Swimming: Japan defeated the U.S., 44-35, in their 4th annual team contest in Tokyo Aug. 5-7. World records set during the meet: Masaru Furukawa of Japan broke his own 200-meter breaststroke record in 2 min. 33.7 sec. [see Vol. XIV, p. 124A3]; Japan set a 3:46.8 record in the 400-meter relay. [See p. 252G1] . . . **Tennis:** Australia (Amer. zone winner) defeated Japan (Eastern zone winner), 4-0, in Glen Cove, N.Y., Aug. 6-7 and qualified to meet Italy (European zone winner) for the right to challenge the U.S. for the Davis Cup [see p. 260G1]. Donna Floyd of Washington won the U.S. girls' (15 & under) title in Chicago Aug. 7. . . . **Track & field** world records (unofficial): Gunnar Nielsen of Denmark & Tom Courtney of Fordham (N.Y.) both were clocked at one min. 48.2 sec. in an 880-meter race in Copenhagen Aug. 4 (Nielsen winner of the race by less than 1/10 sec.); M. P. Krivonosov of the USSR posted 211 ft. 11¾ in. for the hammer throw, and Shirley Strickland of Australia ran the women's 100 meters in 11.3 sec. at the Warsaw Youth Sports Festival Aug 4; Lars Hindmar of Sweden posted 35 min. for the 5-mi. walk in Malmoe, Sweden Aug. 9.

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USSR announced Aug 4 it would enter the 1956 Olympics in Melbourne even though it had broken diplomatic relations with Australia Apr. 23, 1954 over a spying incident involving a Soviet official in Canberra. [See p. 64B2; Vol. XIV, 135A2] . . . **Mexican** Govt. Aug. 9 suspended the 6th annual Pan American auto road race planned for Dec. 2-5 until measures could be taken to insure safety of spectators at roadside. 87 spectators had been killed during the 5 previous races. [See Vol. XIV, p. 396E1]. . . . **Determine**, 4-yr.-old winner of $573,360 in 3 seasons of thoroughbred racing, was retired to stud Aug. 5 by owner Andrew Crevolin of Alhambra, Calif. [See p. 144B2] . . . **Lester H. (Buster) Sheary** resigned as Holy Cross basketball coach Aug. 6 because of a salary dispute. [See Vol. XIV, p. 435G3]

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime. 11 men were seized by federal agents & police in the N.Y.-N.J. metropolitan area Aug. 3-4 as authorities broke up a ring which allegedly sold ⅛ of all the U.S.' illegal heroin. Fed. Narcotics Bur. Dist. Supervisor James C. Ryan linked the ring to deported racketeer Charles (Lucky) Luciano and said its supply sources were in Europe. Ryan said the ring operated in 3 groups led respectively by: Settimo (Sam) Accardi, 57, who had been stripped of his naturalized U.S. citizenship in 1953 and was appealing an order for deportation to Italy; Aniello Santagata, 69; Cristoforo Rubino, who allegedly had been sent to the U.S. from Italy in 1948 "to take over as Luciano's lieutenant from Sam Accardi." Accardi & Santagata were among those arrested. Rubino was among 6 still being sought. (Luciano said in Naples Aug. 5 that he knew none of the accused men.) [See p. 260G2-A3; Vol. XIV, 396C-D3] . . . A Brink's armored car carrying $498,500 from the Ft. Erie, Ont. racetrack was held up in Buffalo, N.Y. Aug. 3 by 3 masked gunmen, who made off with a box containing about $150,000 but dropped the money in their flight. 2—Anthony Pattinato, 39, & Sylvester Mazzella, 46—were captured shortly afterwards. The 3d, identified as James Salermerio (alias Jimmy Sheridan), 46, escaped in a taxi. . . . Louisiana State Penitentiary authorities disclosed Aug. 4 that they had uncovered a convict-run racket through which several inmates had been released 3 months to 8 years early by having their records altered (at fees of $200 to $300). . . . Mrs. Romola Abidin of Bayside, N.Y. was acquitted by an Army court-martial in Camp Sendai, Japan Aug. 7 of the murder of her husband, W. O. Robert J. Abidin. She admitted shooting him but said she did so to protect one of their sons, whom her husband allegedly had threatened to kill. She told the court Abidin had beaten her and forced her into unnatural sex relations. [See p. 228G2-A3] . . . The nude, bound body of Mrs. Wilma Allen, 34, wife of Kansas City, Mo. auto dealer William P. Allen Jr., was found Aug. 7, after a 3-day search, in a Kansas pasture 15 miles from Kansas City. She had died from 2 revolver bullets in the head.

Accidents. All 30 persons aboard a Tulsa-to-N.Y. American Airlines Convair plane were killed Aug. 4 when it caught fire in flight and crashed during an attempted emergency landing at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo. [See p. 104A3] . . . Russia disclosed Aug. 8 the deaths of 25 persons, including 10 women members of the Norwegian Parliament who were touring the USSR, in an airliner crash Aug. 6 near Voronezh. . . . 40 Ruhr miners, 24 of whom were trapped underground, were killed as the result of a dust explosion Aug. 3 in the Dahlbusch coal mine near Gelsenkirchen, W. Germany. [See Vol. V, p. 168K] . . . 10 U.S. soldiers enroute to Kimpo Airport to fly to Japan on leave were killed Aug. 6 when their truck ran off a bridge near Seoul, South Korea.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

John D. Rockefeller Sr. & Jr. made $2½ billion to $3 billion available "to promote the well-being of mankind" during the past 100 years, according to "a conservative estimate" reported by the *N.Y. Times* Aug. 7. [See p. 243E3] . . . **Mildred (Babe) Didrikson Zaharias**, athlete who underwent an operation for cancer in 1953, has been hospitalized again with cancer, her husband, ex-wrestler George Zaharias, disclosed in Galveston, Tex. Aug. 5. [See p. 152D2; Vol. XIII, 136N] . . . **Diego Rivera**, 69, leftwing Mexican painter, announced in Mexico City Aug. 8 that he had cancer and "probably [would] die of it." [See Vol. XIV, p. 328G3] . . . **Lyndon B. Johnson** (Tex.), U.S. Senate Democratic leader hospitalized for a heart attack, was discharged from Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital Aug. 7 after "steady improvement." [See p. 224F3] . . . **Toots Shor**, N.Y. restaurateur, filed a $1,100,000 libel suit against Stork Club owner Sherman Billingsley, Amer. Broadcasting-Paramount Theaters, Inc., the Stork Club and Mayfair Productions, Inc. Aug. 1 for Billingsley's remarks about Shor May 8 on *The Stork Club Show*, a TV program. Shor said Billingsley had alleged that he was "unable or unwilling to pay his just debts . . . reckless or dishonest in his business dealings." [See p. 252D3] . . . **Sheree North** (Shirley Dawn Bethel), 23, stage-screen dancer-actress, was married in Quartzsite, Ariz. Feb. 20 to music pblshr. (Belfry Music Co.) John M. (Bud) Freeman, 36, it was announced Aug. 9. It was her 2d marriage (she divorced Fred Bessire in 1952), his first. [See Vol. XIV, p. 79D1] . . . **Herbert Hoover** celebrated his 81st birthday Aug. 10 in Newberg, Ore., where his boyhood home was dedicated as a national shrine. [See p. 236C3] . . . **Queen Mother Elizabeth** of Britain marked her 55th birthday in London Aug. 4. [See Vol. XIV, p. 391G3]